THE INDIAN WAR.

The Ominous Silence at the Front Still Unbroken.

MORE TROOPS GOING TO MILK RIVER

Growing Indications of a General Outbreak.

ACTION OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

Miners and Settlers Organizing for Protection.

MOTHER EXPLANATION OF THE UTE TROUBLES

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 6, 1879. Nothing has yet been received from the front, not anything expected by most of those at Rawlins, who are tamiliar with the country and its difficul ties, until late to-night or to-morrow. Thornburgh's battle with the Utes began about ten A. M. of Monday, the 29th, seven days ago. It ceased, at least temporarily, after Thornburgh's death, with Payne amand, at eight P. M. At midnight the scout Rankin left the camp, and at the close of a terrible ride on horseback of 165 miles in twenty-four hours brought the news to Rawlins on the stroke of twelve the following midnight. Next day was Wednesday, October 1. Military orders were despatched in every direction, and the prompt and rapid concentration of troops at this point since that time and their departure for the scene of trouble with ample supplies of provisions and ammunition is extremely creditable to the discipline in General Crooks' department, including Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and part of Idaho, whence most of the forces have been drawn. One thousand cavalry and infantry are now on the way to punish the Utes. The last companies making up this number started from here this morning at ten o'clock. TROOPS GONE TO THE FRONT.

On the morning of the 2d inst. General Merritt left with four companies of cavalry and 130 infantry in wagons, numbering in all, officers and men, about three hundred and fifty men. The same day started one infantry company from Fort Russell and three infantry companies from Fort Sanders. On the 3d started six companies of infantry from Camp Douglas and two companies of the Third cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb. Yesterday and to-day the line of march was taken by two companies of the Fifth cavalry, from Fort Robinson, Neb.; one company of the Third cavalry, from Fort Laramie; one company of the Third cavairy, from Fort Fetterman, and six companies of Gibbon's famous Seventh infantry, from Fort Snelling, with Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert in command. The last named body left Snelling at less than an hour's notice. When they quitted their camp near Rawlins to-day the fierce dust storm that prevails here had turned their uniforms to dusky gray. Few officers were mounted. Their route for two days lies through a dusty desert, after which they will enter a paradise stained with blood. It is ninety miles from here to the place where Price's small infantry command was left by Thornburgh; 165 miles to the scene of the subsequent fight, and thirty-five miles further to the Ute Agency where Agent Mecker and his family were, whose fate is still unknown. So there are three several parties to be heard from and last night at eleven, when the Union Pacific train, with General Crook on board, stopped sixteen miles cast from here, at Fort Steele, the safety of Price's party was the first thing he heard of. The news had been brought by a settler, and the General credits it. General Crook stayed at Fort Steele until

THORNBURGH'S WIFE AND CHILDREN. One object of General Crook's tarrying being a brief call upon Mrs. Thornburgh, who, with her two little children, a boy and girl, await there some further news of her dead husband. The suspense nd anguish of this poor lady while it is yet unce tain whether the Major's body was recovered and whether she may expect to receive it, can be imfined only by those familiar with the tragedies of

GENERAL CROOK AT BAWLINS. Before sunrise General Crook and the writer took the caboose of the Union Pacific freight train for Rawlins, where the General has since been busy His opinions are anxiously sought by the settlers, cattle herders and others, who have ridden into Raw lins from points fifty or eighty miles off in every direction to inquire about the news. The popular dread is that other tribes will rise and join the Utes. The Arapahoes and Shoshones are thorns in the side of the settlers in the north, and Raw lins is full of baseless rumers about them. An enterprising young herder from Boston, Mass., who has been in the camp since May 5 with a large drove of cattle from Washington Territory, was told some sixty miles from here that the Arapahoes would be upon him if he didn't move taster. He drove his animals nearly to death Saturday and Sunday to get

DEPORTED OUTBREAK OF SOUTHERN UTES. The Utes have been rendezvoused at three agen cies, the White River Agency, where the present trouble broke out, being the most northern one This morning a report came from Denver, signed, I believe, by the editor of the Denver Tribune, that the Southern Utes had broken out and were on their way to join the northern malcontents. To-day, at Denver, General Crook, having been asked his opinion about all this and the general situation, said:-

"It is hardly probable that either the Arapahoes or the Shoshones will have anything to do with the matter. I have not received any official information about the Southern Utes, but it seems also improba ble that the Utes at the White River Agency would have declared open war and made it at this time of the year unless they felt sure of support from other

Some one remarked that General Pope, whose department embraces Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona hadn't had much of the trouble as yet. "He'll have enough of it," responded General Crook, "before it's all over."

I repeated the query of an officer of the Seventh infantry to me in the morning-namely, "What the devil did the General whoop us up for if we ain't going to get the Indians to stay with us for a fight?" 'answered the General, smilingly, "if they don't have to fight Indians they'll have a plenty run ning after them. I shouldn't wonder if this thing would end somewhere down on the Rio Grande.'

EXCITEMENT IN LEADVILLE OVER THE OUT-BREAK-STATE AND LOCAL PREPARATION TO PROTECT SETTLERS AND MINERS-A GENERAL INDIAN WAS AWTICIPATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LEADVILLE, Oct. 6, 1879.
The excitement over the Uto outbreak continues. A courier just in from Esgie Siver reports that the miners have gathered together for defence and will fight to the last. The following despatches were received last evening:-

DENVER, Col., Oct. 5, 1879.

to the Highlands, the Wolf Thone Guards are ready. In addition to the above we have been tendered the services of many more if you want them. I know nothing of the condition of the miners on Eagle River and Gunnison. If you need 300 men I can get them at an hour's notice. Animunition is searce in this piace, but if you will give the authority the men and arms and ammunition will all be provided. I am at your service in any capacity you may order. Arms and ammunition needed.

J. C. WILSON.

MINERS PRIVER OFF. The Ute Indians appeared about four miles from Red Cliff yesterday about three P. M. Before dark they had driven off the miners from Battle Mounin, most of whom came here, bringing with them their women and children from Red Cliff. The men at Red Cliff immediately commenced the construc tion of a block house, but there are only nine guns and four revolvers in the whole party at Eagle City. next point of attack. There are seventy-nee men with ten guns there. An appeal has been circulated here for arms, and a party of men leave this evening with a number of borrowed rifles and shotguns Forty stand of arms with ammunition will arrive here to-night from Denver.

Nothing has been heard from Governor Pitkins since last evening. At Kokomo, twenty miles from here, 400 Indians are said to be prowling in the woods. They are said to be Southern Utes, Many here think a general Indian war has begun.

CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK-CHARACTER OF THE UTES AND THEIR REASONS FOR DIS-SATISFACTION-THE INEVITABLE CONFLICT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1879. Mr. W. S. Stickney, who was secretary of the commission appointed by the government to nego-tiate with the Ute Indians last year for the consolidation of their agencies, in a letter to a friend or the subject of the present disturbances says :-As to the causes of the disastrous warfare now being waged in Colorado I consider it almost impossible, with our present knowledge of the Indians and limited information as to their conduct during the past six months, to specify definitely the secret of this outburst. When in Colorado in the fall of 1878, soon after the Middle Park troubles, I visited this very tribe, and found them so restless and nomadic in their habits that it seemed then as if force of some kind discreetly used could alone restrain them and prevent further depredations upon the whites. A few of the chiefs, Douglass among them, expressed themselves willing to accept the policy of the government, so far as they could understand it. for at that time the agent had no interpreter. But there was by no means a small band, with Jack as their leader, who declined to work or in any way compromise thter independence. These the agent feared and well he might, and almost his last words to me were urging that the commission recommend a police force for his protection.

THE UTER OF THE PAST If my information is correct these Indians once wned all of Colorado and Utah and some of the adjacent country. They were great warriors and were generally successful in all their engagements. This power that they then ex ereised made them arrogant, and created in their minds an opinion that the power is yet to rise that can subdue them. This feeling of independence has made them peculiarly sensitive to the encroschments of the whites, and some of the more savage have seldom lingered long where the whites are located, but have sought the wilds and fastnesses of the mountains about White River, where prospectors and adventurers have not yet penetrated. Again, their experience with whites individually or collectively has been far from satisfactory. A day hardly passes but they are told, sometimes with a little lead to make it emphatic, that their homes, the hills and valleys, at once the hunting grounds and the resting places of their sires, are all destined to be swallowed up by the insatiate white men.

TREACHERY WITH TREACHERY. The broken promises and deceitful repres tions-for what border man thinks it wrong to cheat an Indian?- added to the moral deficiencies of an gnorant race, have all sharpened their distruct till they have learned the lesson well and meet treachery with treachery. In a word, then, these I regard a the general causes of the rebellion of the Utes-the lack of proper restraining influences about them, and their natural disposition as affected by their intercourse and relations with the whites.

Up to midnight there has been nothing received from General Crook regarding the move ments of Colonel Merritt and his command. It is thought that to-morrow the painful suspense wil he relieved by news of some kind which will determine the movement of the troops now concentrated

AN INDIGNATION MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF

DENVER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Col., Oct. 6, 1879. A meeting will be held in Denver on Wednesday evening to express indignation at the course of the astern press concerning the Indian outbreak, and especially concerning Agent Meeker, who evidently suffered for the sins of his predecessors. The call for the meeting is signed by all the leading citizens.

PRIVILEGES FOR INDIANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 6, 1879. Rev. J. J. Jacobs, of the Sarnia Reservation, had an interview with Sir John Macdonald this afternoon in relation to the enfranchisement of Inc Sir John promises to have changes made in the present laws so that Indians adopting professions will in future receive their share of money the same as others.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW POISONED.

MRS. BARNARD, OF CHITTENANGO, N. Y., DE-CLARED TO HAVE BEEN DOSED WITH ABSENIC BY HER SON-IN-LAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHITTENANGO, Oct. 6, 1879.
The Coroner's inquest in the case of the death of old Mrs. Laney Barnard, of Chittenango, on Sunday morning, September 28, was concluded this afternoon. A chemical analysis of the viscers was made University. He testified that he found the most numistakable presence of arsenic in the liver and kidneys, also traces of the poison in the tissues of the stomach. The finding of poison in these organs was conclusive evidence that it had been taken during life, and so much had been administered to the old lady that it had caten through the mucuous lining and made a large number of ulcers in the tissues of the stomach itself. A daughter of the old lady, Mrs. Shrouder, and her husband, George Shreuder, are now in Morrisville Jail charged with administering the poison so as to obtain possession of her property.

A witness testified this afternoon that he heard George Shrouder say, in reference to his mother-in-law a few days before her death, "The old wretch ain't fit to live, and a good dose of strychnine will do her good;" Shrouder said this just after he had made the statement to a bystander that the old lady had turned him out of her house and wouldn't let him use the team of have a share of the property.

The verdiet of the jury was that Mrs. Barnard came to her death from arsenical poisoning, and that the dose was administered by the daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Shrouder. of the stomach. The finding of tissues

RHODE ISLAND CHARITIES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 NEWPORT, Oct. 6, 1879.

Mr. Theodore B. Bronson, the Commissioner appointed by Governor Robinson, of New York, on the State Board of Charities, for the First Judicial district, informed the Herand correspondent this evening that he had just visited the institutions of harities and corrections of this State by invita-DENVER, Col., Oct. 5, 1879.

To General B. C. Wilson:—
The courier from the town of Ouray telegraphs that Chief Ouray has notified the willest that he is possible that they must protect than lee is possible to be surjected as a solid that they must protect themselves. I have only about one hundred guns left, and have telegraphed to General Pope for arms and summunities. I have received no answer yet. Could you rake a company at Leadville of men who own the forest pope for arms and summon the country. Neither politics nor religious projudices a company at Leadville of men who own the forest population of the opinion that they are managed better and is of the opinion that they are managed better and more somewheally than any similar institutions in the country. Neither politics nor religious projudices are allowed to interfere with their benevolent operations, and in this important respect they have the country. Neither politics nor religious projudices was surprised to find that the weeking cost of supporting immass was but \$1 40 per head. They were well fed and were clothed in a very comfortable manner. He was requested by the Commissioners to mention anything which is judgment could be improved, and he accordingly made some suggestions which were considered very valuable. tion of Thomas Coggeshall, a member of the Board, lie has also visited the institutions in Massachu-setts. He expresses himself as being very much pleased with the institutions in Rhode Island, and

M'MANUS AND O'NEIL

THEIR APPROACHING DOOM-A PROMISED GAL-LOWS-TREE CONFESSION-O'NEIL TO BE EX-ONERATED - EFFORTS IN HIS BEHALF. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SUNBURY, Pa., Oct. 6, 1879.

On Thursday, according to the writ of Governor Hoyt, two Molly Maguires, Peter McManus and John Neil, are to suffer, in this borough, the penalty of sing convicted of murder in the first degree. The with their fate. Just preceding the execution of Mollies at Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre Bloomburg there were some grounds the belief that the old comrades the doomed men would rally and mpt a rescue. At Mauch Chunk and at Pottsville the militia were put under arms, but in this case nothing of the kind is anticipated. There will be no imposing display of the military, but the Herald correspondent is justified in saying that a sensation will attend the execution next Thursday.

A REVELATION PROMISED. men to-day and also with the counsel for the defence and I am warranted in saying that one of the men-Peter McMapus-is resolved to atone for his pas conduct by making clear not only what he knows of Hesser, but by also revealing other matters that have been secreted in his bosom for years. He will undoubtedly declare from the scaffold that John O'Neil is innocent of participating in the brutal murder of Hesser, of which he stands convicted, but likewise that he had no knowledge before the act or subsequent thereto, so far as he knows. Father Koch and a couple of Protestant divines, I am informed, have been to Harrisburg to-day to in tercede for O'Neil before the Governor. I have met no one who is willing to proclaim the guilt of O'Neil, while the unanimous expression is one of

no one who is willing to proclaim the guilt of O'Neil, while the unanimous expression is one of sorrow that the question of guilt or innocence is not more clearly defined. District Attorney Dewart admits that the testimony against O'Neil is weak in some particulars, and while in conversation with the doomed man to-day in the presence of the Heratic correspondent O'Neil said to him:—

"Mr. Dewart, it is hard to die on the gallows for a crime one is innocent of, and I guess the people are pretty generally satisfied of my innocence."

"Yes," responded Mr. Dewart, "it is hard to die if you are innocent, and as you say, I guess the majority of the people in town think you innocent."

EFFORTS TO SECURE A COMMUTATION.

Nineteen Molly Maguires have suffered the extreme penalty of the law upon the gallows heretofore, and I believe that in no single instance have the priesthood interested themselves for a commutation of sentence until this case came up. In the liester, McHugh and Tully case, Governor Hartunft was appealed to by the most influential men in Northumberland and Columbia counties to reprieve Pat Hester. The Governor sat up in his executive office until after midnight to listen to Senator Wolverton and other triends in behalf of Hester. The Governor's answer showed how much confidence he had in the integrity of Father Koch. Said he, "if Father Koch, but the holy priest would not stuitify himself. The scene on the scaafold on that memorable occasion justified his declination. In the present case Father Koch has convinced himself of the innocence of O'Neil, and believes that there is a reasonable doubt of McManus' guilty participation in the murder, although he admits, I understand, that McManus knew only that Hesser's life was in danger. Father Koch has been untiring in his efforts to secure the intervention of Governor Hoyt's prerogative.

m'Manus in his cell.

To-day McManus was visited by his wife and uncle. While Father Mellhenuy, the District Attorney and the Herkald reporter were calling upon him a company of visitors put their heads through his cell door and asked if a ball was going on. This incensed him greatly and, straightening himself up, he said:—"This is the first time I have been in sail." The occurrence oxcited him a great deal and he would not talk much thereafter. O'Neil's sister, Katie, was with him most of the time. When I arrived he was holding a private conversation with a Lutheran minister. We were soon admitted. He smiled and shook us warmly by the hand. Almost the first thing he did was to take down a bran new suit of clothea his sister had purchased for him and descant upon their tidyness. "But," said he, "what is the use of wearing them? I guess I won't put them on on that day." McManus acts and converses sometimes as if demented, and the general impression is that he is an imbecile. M'MANUS IN HIS CELL.

THE GREENFIELD MURDER TRIAL

FURTHER TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE-IMPORTANT STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION CONTRADICTED AND EX-PLAINED AWAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SYRACUSE, Oct. 6, 1879. In the Greenfield murder trial to-day, a sister of the prisoner testified that she visited the pump where the prosecution claim that Orlando Greenfield left the marks of his bloody hand. She was at the pump a few hours after the murder was committed and she saw no stains of blood on the same, and did not believe there were any there. She also swore that she never knew her brother to wear an overcoat without a cape, the one which the prosecution declare he wore and destroyed immediately after the homicide. She also accounted for the tell tale blood marks on the door of her father's house by swearing that her younger brother cut his finger a day or two before the murder and opened that door on his way to the pump. Mrs. Pauline Hillon gave testimony concerning George Hinds, now in State Prison, whom Greenheld says he saw in his house just before the murder. She thought she saw Hinds pass her house about ten o'clock the night before the murder. She thought she saw Hinds pass her house about ten o'clock the night before the murder. She was positive that the wagon and horses were those of Hinds. She also swore positively that Greenfield and his wife visited her in 1875, and that they wrapped their child in an overcoat with a cape. Josiah Hilton confirmed the testimony of his wife regarding the overcoat with a cape.

TRESTIMONY DIGTATED BY THE PROSECUTOR.
One of the most important witnesses for the defence to-day was Thomas Lamb, who testified that Frank Bloodgood, one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, in showing abuse of the murdered woman, had said to him that she never knew the prisoner to use any personal violence toward his wife, and she would not have so sworn had she not been directed to do so by the District Attorney. Mr. Lamb produced a memorandum book to back up his testimony concerning the visit of Frank Bloodgood to his house when she made the above assertion. Soveral other witnesses were examined, from whom corroborating testimony was mainly obtained.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1879. At the October Term of the United States Circuit Court this morning the Grand Jury returned true bills against Isaac Jacobson, John Clarke, Carl J. Granfors, Axel Nyberg and Peter Rassmiser, charged with murdering Charles E. Brooks, the second mate of the Sea King, on the night of August 15. The trial will take place in a day or two.

LYNCHERS FOILED.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 6, 1879. At two o'clock this morning a mounted mob of about five hundred men, headed by a large party from Fulton, where Baumgarten recently nurdered little Sandy White, assembled about the jail here manded that the murderer be delivered to and demanded that the inurderer be delivered to them. The Sheriff had, however, received a few hours' notice of their coming, and had taken Baum-garten away. The mob was satisfied after making thorough search of the jail that the nurderer was not in the piace, and about three o'clock they re-turned to their homes. It is not known where Baumgarten was taken, but he was probably re-moved to another county.

A HORSE THIEF CAUGHT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PEEKSKILL, Oct. 6, 1879. On Saturday, October 4, a stranger appeared in Peckskill with a horse, wagon and harness, which he offered for sale at a remarkably low figure. His actions were suspicious, and Stephen D. Horton, actions were suspicious, and Stephen D. Horton, president of the Cortlandt Stock Protective Association, caused his arrest. He gave his name as Andrew Gessling, of New York. President Horton notified the authorities along the river of the arrest, and a few hours later Bartholomew Sullivan, of Sing Sing, appeared upon the scene and identified the property as his, Gessling having stolen it. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail at White Plains.

THE JASPER CENTENNIAL.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 6, 1879. By request of the Jasper Centennial Committee the Secretary of War has ordered a detachment of the Thirteenth United States infantry, now at Atlanta, to this city to take part in the celebration. The United this city to take part in the combration. The United States troops will be received by the Savannah Volunteer Guards, lately the Eighteeuth, Georgia (Confederate) battalion, and entertained by them. Thirty volunteer corps from other cities in Georgia, and from South Carolina, Florida and other States, will be here on the Pth, and also the Governors of several States. The military display will be the grandest that has ever taken place in this city.

DEADLY DENTISTRY.

Two Cases of Fatal Operations on the Teeth.

ONE FROM POISONOUS FILLING.

Another from Alleged Bad Surgery.

Mr. George Arthur Gardiner died in Brooklyn on the 27th ult. after a sickness of two weeks, during which his agony was something almost unheard of. of the case have been made public, showing that unless that gentleman is greatly in error the disease itself was a remarkable one and its beginning was due to a distressing and, it is said, criminally careless blunder on the part of some one. Dr. S. S. Guy, who attended him in his last illness, declares that death was due to septicaemia from gangrene of the mouth and face, arising from treatment of a tooth, and he declares that from the history of the case he believes the disease to have been caused by arsenical poison ing from the absorption of arsenious acid used in treating the nerve or pulp of Mr. Gardiner's tooth.

Mr. Gardiner was a civil engineer who lived for many years in Brooklyn, and who at the time of his death was at his boarding house, No. 89 Henry street, in that city. He married a niece of the his torian Prescott, and a portion of his family now live in Nantucket, Mass., while another portion is in Ithaca, where his son, Edward Gardiner, is a professor in Cornell University. Early in September Mr. Gardiner was in Boston, and while there, it is said, went to a dentist named Waters (who is said to be his cousin) to obtain treatment for the first moias tooth in his right lower jaw. The tooth was de cayed and was very painful. Dr. Waters, so it is tooth, but as that proved to be too painful to endure he took it out later in the day and placed in it a temporary filling. That night Mr. Gardine returned to Brooklyn, and on the following day which was Friday, September 15, he called on som had neuralgia. The physician told him his trouble was not neuralgia and referred him to adentist. He went to Dr. C. A. Marvin, of No. 148 Clinton stree who examined his tooth and found, as he believe and still believes, that it was an ordinary case of a diseased tooth. He removed the temporary filling and made a light application of crossote, and Mr. Gardiner left his office. His suffering grew more intense and on the following Tuesday Dr. Guy was called in.

called in.

THE POISON DETECTED.

He diagnosed the case as one of arsenical poisoning, and treated it as such, making some effort to discover how the arsenic had been put in the tooth. Mr. Gardiner, however, was in too much agony to converse, and there was a difficulty at first in finding out the facts already told. It was also decided that he was not in a condition which warranted the extraction of the tooth. From that time until he died his sufferings were indescribable. The tissues mortraction of the tooks. The this time that the this sufferings were indescribable. The tissues mortified and sloughed off, and the veins one by one of the larger veins of the neck broke, and in the hemorrhage which followed he escaped from the torture of living.

of the larger vents of the neck broke, and in the hemorrhage which followed he escaped from the torture of living.

Dr. Guy filed a certificate of death declaring the cause of death to be "septicaemia from gangrene of mouth and face arising from treatment of a tooth." Nothing was said in the certificate about arsenical poisoning, and Dr. Wyckoff, of the Board of Health, granted a burial permit, indorsing the certificate "Gangrene after operation." The record was then duly pigeonholed and the facts, which would have been developed at a Coroner's inquest had one been ordered, were left for the press to discover. A Boston paper publishing a notice of Mr. Gardiner and his family relations said the treatment of a tooth had led to his death, and this caused an investigation to be instituted, which yesterday resulted in a publication of the circumstances.

These were told fully by Mr. A. C. Lowis. of No. 296 Lafayette avenue, an intimate frend of Mr. Gardiner and the person who induced him to call in Dr. Guy. Mr. Lowis declared that his friend was in life physically almost perfect. He lacked only half an inch of six feet in height and was perfectly formed, weighing 174 pounds without any superfluous flesh and measuring forty-seven inches around the naked chest. He never used liquors or tobacce and was fastidious in his personal habits and welle ducated. He had never, to Mr. Lewis' knowledge, been sick. The treatment of his tooth, so far as Mr. Lewis knows, has been told already. On Saturday, September 16, Mr. Gardiner sent for his friend, who went at once to his boarding house and found him suffering apparently from an ulcerated tooth. On Sunday the supposed ulcer broke, yielding a yellowish fluid and an offensive smell. Mr. Lewis says he then found that Mr. Gardiner's tongue was rigid and curled up, and that it recained this position while he lived.

"No man," said Mr. Lewis, "over died so awful a death as Gardiner, The connection between the head and body, oxcepting the spine, was esten away by the poison. The decay

an offensive smell. Mr. Lewis says he then found that the Gardiner's tongue was rigid and curled up, and that it recained this position while he lived.

"No man," said Mr. Lewis, "ever died so awful a death as Gardiner. The connection between the head and body, excepting the spine, was caten away by the poison. The decayed matter slonghed away so that four incisions had to be made to keep his throat clear. Through these incisions we drew out the sloughed parts like soft gum and broke them off. In treating such cases, one of the last resorts of a physician is to administer lachesis or rattleanake poison. While that treatment was being tried on Gardiner I took two pieces of the sloughed parts to a chemist for analysis, and by this analysis the presence of arsenic was proved.

"Mr. Lewis rectused to tell for the present who the chemist dial proceedings should be instituted. Susers rectused to tell for the present who the chemist dial proceedings should be instituted. Susers rectused as proceedings, he declared, he intended to being responsible. He said, further, that Mr. particles of the should learn that any one was peering the subject of paper held before him, "I leave you, Lewis, to stand between my family and the world."

THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Guy told what he knew of the case readily, declaring that in his opinion death was the effect of arsenical poisoning. Of that he felt no doubt, and he supposed from what he had learned of the case that the arsenic was introduced into the system by the treatment of the tooth. When he was called in the poison had been actually absorbed, and the patient was in such a condition that no positive reaction could take place, although he was a man of clean system and great strength and rallied several times only to sink lower after each raily. Dr. Guy was satisfied that it was arsenic which had caused the trouble by his observation of the symptoms. These were the sudden swelling and the color and peculiar uncasiness of the patient in connection with his phagod

the case early enough to decide the symptoms for himself.

THE COMMON USE OF ARBENTE.

As to the use of arsenic in filling teeth Dr. Guy said he was familiar with it, and knew considerable of the practice of dentists, as his son was a dentist. Arsenic was commonly used, and was a dangerous substance. He did not think that dentists generally knew definitely how much they used, as the quantity was smail. Arsenic was very heavy and aquarter or half a grain was very small in bulk, though its effect might be fatal if absorbed into the system. As to using it by the twentieth or fortieth of a grain, he did not think dentists generally were exact enough in their measurements to know the amount they did use.

Dr. Marvin said he knew little about the case. Mr. Gardiner had come to him and told him that he had a tooth which was troubling him, and which was under treatment by a Boston dentist, and had asked him to examine it to see if he could relieve the suffering. He had examined it and had found it apparently like hundreds of cases which he had treated. He had found a temporary filling of cork.

The filling was lightly put in, and he had taken it out. There was inflammation in the gum, but nothing alarming or threatening. It looked like a tooth that was in a stage preceding ulceration. He applied a little creesofe as an antisoptic and put a little cotton in, not packing it at all. He did not examine into all the minute canals of the tooth, as it would have been improper for him to do so at that time. The patient was not in a condition for such an examination to have been useful, and it would have been inflicting needless pain.

THE SECOND DENTIST DOUGHT THE POISONING.
He had seen no evidence of arsenical poisoning or of the presence of arsenic and he felt confident that it there had been any poisoning at that time he would have detected it. The gum was properly in place and in as close contact with the discased tooth as with any other tooth in nis mouth. He had dismissed his patient, telling him that if he suffered further he could come back or go to the Boston dentist if he returned to Boston. That was the last he had seen of Mr. Gardiner. He had not used any arsenic, and, as he said before, had detected none and believed he would have detected it if it had been there. Dr. Guy had come to him afterward and consulted him about extracting the tooth, but if was decided to be unwise. He had discussed the case with Dr. Guy, but of his own knowledge knew nothing more than he had learned during Mr. Gardiner's single visit.

Dr. Wyckoff, of the Board of Health, said that if anything had been said on the certificate, or if Dr. Guy had communicated anything to him in regard to arsenical poisoning in the case, he would assuredly have turned the case over to the Coroner instead of granting the usual burial permit. An investigation is to be made of the case by the Board of Health, and if the necessary affidavits are made, the body will be exhumed and an inquest will be held.

All the physicians mentioned, and several others who were consulted by the reportor, agree in saying that the use of arsenic to destroy the

CAPTAIN KIDD'S STRANGE DEATH-THE COM-MANDER OF A CANAL BOAT LOSES HIS LIFE FROM BLEEDING AT THE GUMS.-HIS CHARGE AGAINST A DENTIST.

Captain William R. Kidd, of the canal boat Deance, lying in the basin at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, died on Sunday, and the attending physician, in granting the usual certificate, de clared that death was due to exhaustion. A HERALD reporter was apprised that there were peculiar circumstances surrounding the man's death, and proceeded to investigate the case. At the foot of Fifteenth street he learned that the boat Defiance reached the basin on Thursday, September 25, from Port Johnson. A few days previous Captain Kidd had had a fall, and, striking on his face, bleeding of the gums ensued. He was unable to stop the bleeding, and on Thursday morning left his boat in this city and went to the office of Dr. Downes, dental surgeon st No. 14 Barclay street, to obtain a remedy to stop the bleeding. The next heard from him was through a telegraphic message to Cox's towboat office, in West street, stating that he was bleeding to death at

West street, stating that he was bleeding to death at No. 14 Barclay street and asking for assistance. A young man named Edward Monks, who happened to be in the office, was sent to the place, and found Captain Kidd so weak as to be unable to walk. He assisted him to his boat at Jersey City.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, who are in charge of the floating bethel lying at the foot of Pitteenth street, were found, and when questioned by the reporter said that the first they knew of Captain Kidd's sickness was on Sunday, a week ago, when the captain sent his boy, Wallace, to the bethel to ask if some of the religious members would not go to see him. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow went to the boat and the captain told them the story of his bleeding. He said that he went to Dr. Downes' office to get something to stop the bleeding of his gums; but the dentist placed him in a chair, and, before he was aware of his intention, had applied a forceps to his tooth and jerked it out. Then the blood flowed in a torrent and he remained in the place from eleven until five o'clock in the afternoon, when another gentleman who came in stuffed something into the cavity which caused the bleeding to stop for a time, and he was taken home. He said the man who pulled the tooth was drunk.

GRADUALLY SINKING.

After his removal to the boat the filling fell out

was taken home. He said the man who pulled the tooth was drunk.

After his removal to the beat the filling fell out and the bleeding began anew. A physician was sent for, but could afford no relief, and the bleeding continued up till Sunday, when the Captain died. In the meanwhile he was attended by Dr. Tuskow, of Hoboken; Dr. Elton, of Brooklyn, and a physician from this city. Early yesterday morning the body was removed from the beat to the Erie depot, whence it was shipped to Otisville, Orange county, N. Y., for interment.

Captain Kidd was thirty-nine years of age and a resident of this State. He was a devout Christian, and for twelve years was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ class leader in the Methodist Church at Kingston, N. Y. He was also very well to do and leaves a large family.

The reporter subsequently found Mr. Edward Monks, who escorted Captain Kidd from the dentist's office to his barge. He said that when he went into Dr. Downes' place he did not notice whether any one was intoxicated. There were three mon present. After his removal to his boat Captain Kidd retained his senses up to Thursday last, when he failed to see or hear, although breathing perceptibly.

Dr. Downes was found at his residence, No. 49 West Thirty-seventh street, last night, and said:—"The man I suppose you refer to was named Potts, not Kidd. During the latter part of September he came into the office while I was at work, operating. He looked like a boatman. Dr. Salmon Skinner stepped forward and asked him what he wanted.

he came into the office while I was at work, operating. He looked like a boat work, operating. He looked like a boat man. Dr. Saimon Skinner stepped forward and asked him what he wanted. He said he had a root of a tooth that was bleeding and had troubled him during the night. Dr. Skinner invited him to take his operating chair, and soon after the root was out. The man felt a little surprised that he had taken it out, but, feeling relieved, said, "I am giad of it." Then it commenced bleeding and he sat in another operating room thirty or forty minutes. I went out to lunch and when I came back asked Dr. Skinner why he did not stop the bleeding. The doctor said he had. I said, "No, you have not." Dr. Skinner why he did not stop the bleeding. The doctor said he had. I said, "No, you have not." Dr. Skinner why he was pretty "full" at the time, said, "If you can do it any better, you had better do it." I invited the man into my room and fixed a plug of cotton saturated with tannic acid. I took it on a chisel, a stiff instrument that would not bend, and plugged the hole up. I put in three plugs. The blood was cozing around the sides of the plugs and I covered them with punk that was saturated with varnish and dried it with that was saturated with varnish and dried it with that was saturated with varnish and dried it with that was saturated with varnish and dried it with that was saturated with varnish and dried it with the air springe. Within about thirty minutes the bleeding stopped entirely. The man was very grateful. He sat in my office for some time, and on one who sued the would call again."

Dr. Skinner, the dentist referred to, is the same one who sued the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for a bill for treating Mr. Lyman Beecher's teeth. The Doctor lives at No. 12 Barclay street, but could not be found last night.

THE NORWICH SENSATION.

THE EXAMINATION TO PROCEED TO-DAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Nonwich, Conn., Oct. 6, 1879. The excitement over the arrest of Riddle cor tinues and is the all-absorbing topic of conversation. Early this morning a large crowd assembled at the court room to find that Professor Johnson, the medical expert who is to superintend the disin-terment of Mrs. Riddle's body and analyze the contents of the stomach, had not arrived and that the examination would be proceeded with. The present wife be proceeded with. The present wife of William B. Riddle arrived from New York on Sunday morning with Captain of Police Whaley and had a consultation with him, and also a long interview with him to-day. The removal of the machinery to New York, thus stopping the manufacture, causes some anxiety among Riddle's customers about the getting of their goods. One of them came on Saturday to see him. His son, who is a member of the firm, will not start the machinery until a disposition of his father's case is made. Riddle's trunks were sent from New York and arrived this morning. He still occupies the Judge's room guarded by an officer, and meals are furnished him from a restaurant. Many persons who know Riddle's disposition predict that if he is guilty he will confess before his trial is finished. Professor Johnson arrived at nine o'clock this evening. The examination will proceed to-morrow morning.

A COLORED PROPHETESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

More than fifteen hundred people, nearly all colored, were attracted to Montalant, Norfolk county, yesterday atternoon, to hear a sermon from the lack prophetess, Faunie Linnett, who claims to be directly inspired by Heaven to explain the Bible. A stand had been prepared, some eight or ten feet in height, and upon it was the prophetees, supported by a colored preacher named Robert Snead and a colored man named John Wiggins, all dressed in royal purple, with twelve colored children bareroyal purple, with twelve colored children barefooted and clothed in white, with white
handkerchiefs on their heads and said to
represent the twelve aposties. The prophetess stated
that it had been revealed to her that the two colored
men should support her on the stand, and went on
to preach her sermon, which was totally without
point or plan, and simply a string of sensoless rigmarole. The colored preacher Snead also made
some remarks, in the course of which he stated that
it had also been revealed to him that ne should support the woman. It also preached a sermon, which
was but little if any better than the one delivered
by the woman. The entire performance occupied
nearly three hours in its presentation and the large
assemblage waited patiently its conclusion.

SPREADING AGAIN.

Sad Condition of the City of Memphis.

RESULTS OF QUARANTINE

Sixteen New Cases of Yellow Fever, and Numerous Nurses Demanded.

SICKNESS AT BUNTYN STATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 6, 1879.
The yellow fever death list to date from the com mencement of the so-called epidemic on July 9, 1879, the day on which Francis Muibrandon nied,

just ninety days ago, aggregates 405, being an average of less than five daily. During all this time the city has been under the management and control of an institution created during the past winter and ocated at Nashville, known as the State Board of Health, under the advice, influence and pay of the National Board of Health, fenced in like a besieged city. For more than seventy days there has been a total cessation of commerce and travel, and every avenue by which the population could carn a livelihood has been closed for nearly three months. A deathlike stillness has reigned. Not a sound to disturb the nonotony, except around the semi-military head quarters of the Superintendent of Quarantine. On the outskirts only the dash of the cavalryman, the picket and the scout troopers, in the pay of the National Board of Health, breaks the painful silence.

In taking a retrospective view of the situation one is forcibly reminded of the epidemic of 1873 in this city and other yellow fever epidemics in various cities of the land of five times the magnitude of this one, where the fever was not a hindrance to local commerce and travel. All this was before the National Board of Health was heard of. But how is it with Memphis in 1879? Unless upon the spot, the most vivid imagination could not picture to itself the desolate, forlorn and wretched condition of a city once so attractive to the merchant and the radesman. This peculiar state of affairs, following so soon after the birth of the National Board of Health, and the adoption of the system-new to civilized ages-of besieging and fencing in the unfortunate city, is, to say the least, very significant.

To-day's record shows a marked increase in the spread of the disease, both inside the city and beyoud the corporation line. This is the effect of the warm weather during the past week. Of the sixteen new cases reported to the Board of Health nine were colored. The following are the whites:-Annie Wyman, aged 22, corner of Jefferson and

Third streets. Casper Zimmerman, aged 2, No. 42 Washington

Henry Stalle, aged 32, corner of Third and Georgia George Rubsch, aged 21, corner of Second and

Thomas Lockwood, aged 38, South Jackson street. Mrs. Anne Werne, aged 40, corner of South and Willie Werne, aged 6, corner of South and Tennes

At the Howard rooms the clerk was kept busy supplying nurses on the order of physicians. Twenty-five were thus supplied, the following

whites being reported on the sick list:-Harriet M. Schreyer, aged 35, No. 85 Main street. Hugh Kelly, aged 25, No. 85 Main street. John Gowen, aged 40, No. 120 Front street, Ida Bowman, aged 7 months, Wolf River. Claude C. Cubbins, aged 18, Cooper avenue, P. O'Keefe, aged 43, No. 101 Main street.

The last named is said to be a Catholic priest, but he was not recognized by the priests of this city. MONDAY'S DEATH LIST.

The death roll to-lay reads thus:

J. N. HIGGINS, aged 50, corner of Sixth and Ja

ALEXANDER PERRY, aged 38, Beale street. THOMAS W. GREEN, aged 45, corner of Fifth and

JOHN JOYCE, aged 9, Gates avenue. ROBERT RENCHARD, aged 49, three and a half niles southeast of the city.

TILLIE INGRAM, aged 12, Bradshaw avenue. EDWARD VOLMAR.

The donations to the Howards to-day were :-W. W. George, Jr., Aid Association, Meridian,
Miss. \$200 00
J. M. Langsdorf, Ogden, Utah. 111 00
U. T. Hungerford, Hardware Board, New York.... St. John's Episcopal Church, Fort Smith, Ark.
A. W. Grover, Quitman, Ga.
S. B. Dodd, Carrollton, Miss.
Chickalup Lodge, No. 34 (Masonic), Dardanelle, Ark.

Dr. W. B. Winn, one of the inspecting officers of the National Board of Health, returned to Memphis this afternoon from Buntyn Station. He reports the following condition of affairs in that vicinity:-Robert Reneirard, taken sick with fever October 2,

Dudley Ware (colored), attacked October 4, still Mollie Kennedy, aged 16 years, stricken October 4,

Minnie Foley, taken this morning, has a severe James Humphreys (colored) was also attacked this

The two negroes are section hands employed on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. They lie Robert Renchard died at Foster Place, one mile

this side of Buntyn. Mollie Kennedy and Minnie Foley, who reside at Buntyn, are sick. All of the above are in houses where deaths oc-

curred from fever last year.

Mrs. Thomas Cubbins, who recides in the same neighborhood, was stricken on September 21. She

is reported in a dying condition. Her son Claude was also taken down last night. A negro named John Duty, working for Mrs. Cubbins, was stricken with the fever on September 14. Mrs. Cubbins' illness is attributed to the infection

of this negro, although she visited the Moore family, who were sick, on September 21. Frank Bannon was arrested this afternoon for riolating the quarantine rules by bringing into the city two wagon loads of seed cotton, which he carried to his own gin, on Second street, in Chelsea. He gave bond for his appearance at the trial, which is set for to-morrow morning, before Judge Gallo-way. Mr. Hannon desires to test the present quaran-tine regulations.

way. Mr. Hannon desires to test the present quarantine regulations.
Dr. J. W. Ross is acting as Super intendent of Quarantine during the absence of Dr. John Johnson, who departed for Naslavilie this evening to attend a meeting of the State Board of Health which is to be held to-morrow. The weather has been threatening all to-day. It showered this morning, and a cold, drizzing rain began falling at eight o'clock to-night. The thermometer has ranged between 67 degs. and 74 degs.

RELIEF FOR MEMPHIS.

Mr. John Crosby Brown, treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to mittee appointed by the Colamber of County and Fraise funds for the relief of the sufferers by yollow fever in the city of Memphis, acknowledges the receipt of \$891 since September 27, making the total receipts \$10,393. Mr. Brown sent \$2,000 to the Howard Association on Friday last.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 6, 1879. An extra edition of the Candda Gazette, published co-day, contains an order in council, further prohibiting the importation or introduction into the prov-inces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island of cattle from the United States. The length of time this prohibition will be in force is not specified.